Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works and Electrical Department.—

The rates charged there are very much higher.

Dewan.—

I admit that our present telephone system is not quite satisfactory. At present there are only 200 lines and the question of providing more is under consideration. We may soon have the Bangalore–Madras Trunk connection, and if our telephone system is improved and linked with that, we will be in a position, for instance, to talk to Europe. We are trying to do it. Secondly, the Civil and Military Station which has at present its own exchange will probably be included within our unit under one and the same exchange when it returns to the State. All these questions take some time to get settled, but they are receiving attention.

Mr. H. R. Guruva Reddy.—

It was stated in reply to Mr. Sanjeeviah's question that the rate now charged applied only to installations within Bangalore City. There are installations outside the City such for instance as the Yelahanka Tile Factory, which are also charged the same rate. Why is it that no additional charge is levied in such cases?

Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works and Electrical Department.—

Notice.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar (Special Interests).—

Q.—5. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) What is the total extent of land brought under cultivation under Irwin Canal?

(*b*) How many acres of land in the Irwin Canal area have been brought under sugar-cane cultivation; of these, how many acres belong to the Government and how many to private land-holders?

(*c*) What is the total quantity of sugar-cane produced—

(i) on Government and

(ii) on private land

since the starting of the Sugar Factory at Mandya?

(*d*) What is the total quantity of sugar-cane purchased up-to-date by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., from the sugar-cane growers—

(i) within the Irwin Canal area, and

(ii) outside it

and at what price?

(*e*) Whether it is a fact that a number of sugar-cane producers of the Irwin Canal area have been keeping their stock of sugar-cane idle and offering to sell them to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., for a low price?

(*f*) Whether the Government have made any arrangement to help these sugar-cane growers in the proper marketing of their surplus stock of sugar-cane?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

A.—5. (*a*) 9,697 acres.

(*b*) (i) 4,199 acres.

(ii) About 300 acres to Government and 3,899 acres to raiyats and Sugar Company.

(*c*) Cannot now be furnished as the harvest is not yet completed.

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	
(*d*) (i)	29,401	7	2	17	} Up to 20th
(ii)	238	17	2	7	} May 1934.

at a uniform rate of Rs. 12 per ton for H. M. 320 and patta-patti canes and Rs. 10 per ton for cheni canes.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (*e*).

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar.—

What is the average quantity of sugar-cane that can be grown on one acre of land and how much sugar could be obtained from it?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

About 20 tons of cane and 2 tons of sugar.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar.—

On the above basis, is it not a fact that the cane grown in the area is much more than what is required by the Sugar Factory?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

Our information is that it is not the case.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar.—

Are not the raiyats in the area complaining that there is no demand for their cane? Have the raiyats made any representation to this effect?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

No.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswami Iyengar.—

Have any special facilities been created by the Government for the sale of sugar-cane?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

As the factory is purchasing all the cane grown in the area, there has been no necessity for creating any special facilities.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Has it come to the notice of Government that in some cases, cane has been refused by the factory on the false ground of undergrowth?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

No.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Will the Government satisfy themselves that there are no such cases?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

Yes.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

At present the Government grow sugar-cane on 300 acres. Why should not they hand over all the land to the raiyats and thereby enable them to grow cane and supply to the factory?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

It is an experimental farm in which the Agricultural Department wants to make experiments and find out which

variety of cane grows best in the locality. The farm is necessary and the area cannot be handed over to the raiyats.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

In addition to this, the department has been growing cane on 700 acres elsewhere. All told, nearly 1,000 acres are lost to the raiyats. Are not the raiyats under a disadvantage?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.

The additional acreage has been taken up for cultivation by the Department and now by the Sugar Company with a view to ensure that there is adequate and timely supply of cane to the factory. If the raiyats could guarantee supplies satisfactorily spread over the crushing season, the Company might think of reducing this area. I may also add that till the raiyats come forward to give *mutchalikas* in regard to complete supply of cane to the expanded sugar factory, the factory has to grow cane in large quantities.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

Is it not a fact that if these 1,000 acres had not been reserved for sugar-cane cultivation, as much as 3,000 acres of land could have been brought under wet cultivation and by reserving such a large area for themselves, have not Government prevented the raiyats from growing sugar-cane and paddy crops?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

No. Under the block system, water is supplied for sugar-cane cultivation only once in three years and so they could not have carried on cultivation on the same scale. If raiyats grow enough cane to ensure adequate and timely supply to the factory, the factory can reduce or stop the cultivation.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

Is it not a fact that even though the raiyats of Mandya and Maddur Taluks were prepared to give *mutchalikas*, the Agricultural Inspectors refused to receive them?

Secretary to Government, Development Department.—

That might have been the case, if at all, before the expansion of the factory was decided, but not now.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

Have the Agricultural Inspectors been now instructed to receive *mutchalikas* from the raiyats if they are forthcoming?

Second Member of Council.—

We have already sent information to the department in the matter.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

Are there not instances in which the raiyats wanted to give *mutchalikas*, but the departmental people refused to receive?

Revenue Commissioner.—

If anybody wants to grow cane without expecting us to supply seed, even *mutchalikas* are not necessary.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

Have you not been purchasing patta-patti cane from the raiyats who have not at all given *mutchalikas*?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Not much, and we have not taken *mutchalikas* for the supply of patta-patti cane at all. Whenever we have purchased it, we have made cash purchases.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

The department does not supply seed to the raiyats who want them; nor does it purchase the patta-patti cane which they offer to sell. What should become of the raiyats? Why not give full scope to them to grow patta-patti cane and take *mutchalikas* from them?

Dewan.—

I do not think there can be any objection to do so.

Director of Agriculture.—

For the canes required by the factory so far, arrangements as usual have been made with raiyats. As raiyats were not coming forward to plant cane in the later season, no *mutchalikas* could be taken for the cane to be planted in this season. If now they are coming forward, the *mutchalikas* will be taken.

Dewan.—

If the raiyats grow their own patta-patti cane and supply it, the factory will purchase it fixing the price according to quality. But if *mutchalikas* are furnished, the factory will supply the seed in which case the prices will be better.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—

Are the Government not aware that people are coming forward to give *mutchalikas* but that they are not being received ?

Second Member of Council.—

They are coming forward. When the expansion of the factory had not been decided upon, there was an idea that no more *mutchalikas* should be taken. But now that the expansion of the factory is settled, and we want more cane, we take *mutchalikas* from all the raiyats that may come forward. If this is not being done, we shall issue necessary instructions to the factory and to the Agricultural Department in the matter.

Mr. T. Mariyappa.—

According to the block system, some area has to be set apart for sugar-cane cultivation. Is sugar-cane grown only on so much area or has it been grown on lands intended for other crops also ?

Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works and Electrical Department.—

Even paddy lands have been utilised for cane cultivation.

Mr. T. Mariyappa.—

Has not the object of the block system been frustrated in that case ?

Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works and Electrical Department.—

It is an exceptional case because this was the first year of the work of the factory.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

As stated previously, 700 acres of land have been given to the Sugar Company for growing cane. Is it on temporary lease or permanently ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No time limit has been fixed.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

Will not the interests of the raiyats suffer by such a vast extent of land being given away to the Sugar Company for an indefinite length of time?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No. If the interests of the raiyats were to suffer by it, the scheme would not have been pushed through at all.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

As more and more raiyats are coming forward to supply cane, where is the need for the Company itself to grow its own cane any longer?

Revenue Commissioner.—

If the raiyats were in a position to supply all the cane requirements of the factory throughout the year, there would be no need for the Company to grow any cane. But then, there is no such guarantee at present.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-50 P.M.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

I. Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT explained the general principles of the Bill as follows :—

"1. Sections 127 to 129 of the Land Revenue Code empower the revenue authorities to enquire into and settle disputes relating to boundaries of survey numbers at any time before or after survey and such a settlement will be determinative not only of the position of the boundary line but of the rights of the holders on either side of it also. But the Deputy Commissioner has not been empowered to enforce his decision by evicting the person in wrongful possession in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Section 209. The injured party has, therefore, to go to the civil court to get possession of his land encroached upon in case there is no voluntary relinquishment. Section 121 of the Bombay